



General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 December 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session

Agenda item 153 (a)

**Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing
of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: financing
of the United Nations peacekeeping operations**

Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/236 of 8 June 1999, approved the cost estimates of \$7,456,500 for the same period.

By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to apply the unencumbered balance of \$1,373,600 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 to the resources required for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and to prorate the balance of \$6,082,900 among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. These amounts are reflected in the respective performance reports.

Expenditures for the period totalled \$7,026,000, resulting in an unencumbered balance of \$430,500. The unencumbered balance resulted mainly from civilian personnel costs and operational requirements.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Logistics Base is set out in paragraph 19 of the present report.



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I. Introduction

1. The budget for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 29 January 1999 (A/53/815) and amounted to \$7,783,800. It provided for a civilian establishment of 20 international staff (10 Professional and 10 Field Service) and 83 locally recruited staff. It also provided for maintenance of premises, spare parts for various types of equipment, contractual services, transport, logistics and electronic support for the Base. The Secretary-General proposed that the expenditures for the period be prorated among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets rather than appropriated separately.

2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 29 of its report of 1 April 1999 (A/53/895/Add.8), recommended that the General Assembly approve the budget for the Base, after adjustment for the reduction of \$327,300 in respect of general temporary assistance. The Committee also recommended that, after applying the unencumbered balance of \$1,373,600 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, the resulting balance be prorated among the individual active peacekeeping budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.

3. By its resolution 53/236 of 8 June 1999, the General Assembly approved the cost estimates in the amount of \$7,456,500 for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. The Assembly also decided to apply the unencumbered balance of \$1,373,600 for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 to the resources required for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 and to prorate the balance of \$6,082,900 among the individual active peacekeeping operation budgets to meet the financing requirements of the Base for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. A breakdown of these resources is shown in table 1.

Table 1
Amounts provided by peacekeeping operations

(United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	445 268
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	344 900
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	1 452 597
United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA)	72 387
United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)	526 779
United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)	325 435
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	508 530
United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)	181 879
United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	302 320
United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)	182 487
United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)	1 738 493
United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)	1 825
Total	6 082 900

II. Implementation of the budget

4. By its resolution 53/236, the General Assembly authorized a civilian establishment consisting of 20 international (10 Professional and 10 Field Service) and 83 locally recruited staff. During the year under review, there was an average vacancy rate of 18 per cent among the international staff as a result of delays in recruitment and assignment of staff on temporary duty or reassignment to other missions. This situation caused significant strain on the remaining personnel and the administration of the Logistics Base.

5. Despite the above-mentioned constraints, the Logistics Base was able to achieve many of the objectives budgeted for and outlined in its operational plan for the period under review. It demonstrated its rapid deployment capability by providing the best service possible to newly established peacekeeping missions and also enhanced its logistics support to existing missions by taking action in a timely fashion. It handled 551 outgoing shipments in support of various missions, agencies and other non-Secretariat entities and the Field Administration and Logistics Division (FALD) of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat. These shipments, valued at \$98,768,688 and weighing 10,641,963 kilograms, represent four times the value of outgoing shipments for the prior period. The shipments comprised equipment valued at \$49,399,722 transferred from the Field Administration and Logistics Division reserve at the Logistics Base and equipment valued at \$49,368,966 trans-shipped via the Logistics Base.

6. A total of 2,130 incoming shipments valued at \$36,007,690 and weighing 3,268,018 kilograms were also processed. These incoming shipments were made up of equipment valued at \$17,143,393 from peacekeeping missions, other agencies and the Field Administration and Logistics Division, as well as equipment from local and international vendors valued at \$18,863,757. In this connection, a total of 1,038 receiving and inspection reports were completed: 132 in respect of mission transfers and 906 in respect of local and international purchases.

7. Significant progress was made in inventory verification and the update of information contained in the Field Assets Control System (FACS), resulting in a reconciled inventory of assets in Brindisi valued at \$44,849,000 on 30 June 2000. The disposal of surplus assets was carried out through write-off action and sales. The non-expendable property written off, consisting mostly of obsolete items, had an inventory value of \$4,995,480.

8. The Base continued its task of maintaining two mission start-up kits, refurbishing, maintaining and storing serviceable assets from liquidating missions, as well as preserving FALD reserve equipment, including vehicles and generators. The contents of the start-up kits were used during the year for support of the newly established missions: the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Preservation activity was somewhat curtailed owing to the demand by new missions for these items. In contrast, the level of refurbishment activities at the Logistics Base increased considerably. These included refurbishment of 700 generators, refrigerated containers, one rapidly deployable telecommunications shelter, ablution and kitchen units, pumps and water purification units as well as prefabricated accommodations and storage units. The refurbished items were subsequently fielded to various missions. Refurbished ex-

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) telephone exchange equipment were later fielded to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and the United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA). In addition, 460 pieces of specialized transport and engineering equipment were refurbished and redistributed to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), UNMIK, UNAMSIL, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.

9. Storage facilities were provided for used assets valued at \$8,407,339 from three liquidating missions, namely, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT).

10. The objective of improving the level of communication and electronic data-processing support to peacekeeping missions was also achieved. During the period under review, the communications hub provided a variety of services to a total of 27 United Nations operations worldwide. Efforts have been ongoing to upgrade, integrate and expand various voice, video and data services to new and existing missions, agencies and United Nations Headquarters by means of the United Nations voice network, the World Food Programme (WFP) network and the wide area network (WAN). In order to accomplish this, services of four additional leased lines were secured, and two additional antennae were installed and commissioned, one in October 1999 and the other in February 2000. The new 9.3-metre antenna provides greater capacity/transmitting power to facilitate satellite connections to the Atlantic Ocean Region global beam, while the 7.3-metre C-Band antenna carries traffic on the Indian Ocean Region western hemisphere beam.

11. The planned year 2000 (Y2K) upgrades were successfully implemented at the United Nations Logistics Base. All equipment in operation at the satellite hub was checked, upgraded or replaced as necessary. A new billing system was installed and the operating software for the United Nations Logistics Base telephone exchange was standardized. As required, connection and monitoring of videoconferencing facilities were also provided.

12. The global United Nations email system is maintained via the Logistics Base's resources and facilities. Currently, email messages generated within the United Nations email system are routed to at least 39 different mail domain locations. The system was upgraded during the year by transition to Lotus Notes. Lotus Notes was also implemented as the platform for the various modules of the field mission logistics system (FMLS).

13. The Logistics Base provided facilities and technical support for a total of 12 training courses that were organized in cooperation with FALD during the period from November 1999 through June 2000. The courses covered logistics, communications, electronic data processing and finance and included 198 participants from various peacekeeping operations, and United Nations offices as well as staff of the Logistics Base.

14. In addition to the foregoing, the Logistics Base undertook various activities that were financed from the budgets of recipient missions. This included the performance of pre-delivery inspections on 800 vehicles and the modification of 600 of those vehicles for UNMIK, support to air operations on behalf of other missions, mainly UNMIK, MONUC and UNAMSIL and refurbishment of equipment from MONUA.

15. Support to air operations included the disbursement of daily subsistence allowance to crew members, arrangements for refuelling, and provision of funds for operations in the event of an emergency diversion. The United Nations Logistics Base assisted with the tasking of a total of eight aircraft, resulting in the disbursement of \$2,971,177 on behalf of UNMIK, MONUC and UNAMSIL and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). OSCE was charged for hire and fuel cost on a percentage basis for the movement of cargo as and when space was available and for one complete flight made for it on 16 October 1999. The reimbursement of expenses relating to support provided to OSCE has been included as miscellaneous income.

16. By paragraph 9 of its resolution 52/1 B, the General Assembly approved the resourcing policy whereby provision is included in liquidation budgets for the cost of repair, refurbishment and preservation of equipment equal to 30 per cent of the total depreciated value of the equipment to be transferred to the Logistics Base. As at 30 June 2000, a balance of \$940,972 remained from the resources provided by MONUA in 1999/2000 (\$583,738) and MONUA, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) in 1998/1999 (\$3,330,247). Owing to the increase in the flow of work from UNAMSIL and MONUC, in particular, as well as staffing constraints, it was not possible to undertake additional projects that would have utilized these funds more fully.

III. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

17. As indicated in table 2, from the apportionment of \$7,456,500 for the financing of the Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, expenditures amounted to \$7,026,000, including \$1,871,000 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unencumbered balance represents approximately 5.7 per cent of the amount apportioned. Annex I to the present report contains a summary of the financial performance information for the period. Interest income for the reporting period amounted to \$289,000, and miscellaneous income amounted to \$340,000.

Table 2
Apportionment and expenditure
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category of expenditure</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure^a</i>	<i>Variance</i>
Civilian personnel	4 220.1	3 993.0	227.1
Operational requirements	3 196.4	2 990.3	206.1
Other programmes ^b	40.0	42.7	(2.7)
Gross requirements	7 456.5	7 026.0	430.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-
Total resources	7 456.5	7 026.0	430.5

^a Including an amount of \$1,871,000 in unliquidated obligations.

^b Excluding personnel.

18. Information on the deployment of civilian personnel during the reporting period is given in table 3 and annex III.

Table 3
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

<i>Personnel category</i>	<i>Authorized strength</i>	<i>Actual strength (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)</i>
International staff	20	17	18
Local staff	83	82	1

IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session

19. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base is a decision to apply the unencumbered balance of \$430,500, interest income of \$289,000 and miscellaneous income of \$340,000 (\$1,059,500 in total) to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

Annex I

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	(1) Apportionment ^a	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) - (1-3) Variance
I. Civilian personnel				
International and local staff	4 220.1	-	3 993.0	227.1
Total, category I	4 220.1	-	3 993.0	227.1
II. Operational requirements				
1. Premises/accommodations	834.8	235.2	769.0	65.8
2. Transport operations	602.7	305.2	485.0	117.7
3. Communications	390.9	90.4	366.6	24.3
4. Other equipment	665.8	289.0	535.0	130.8
5. Supplies and services	657.2	90.6	791.2	(134.0)
6. Air and surface freight	45.0	-	43.5	1.5
Total, category II	3 196.4	1 010.4	2 990.3	206.1
III. Other programmes				
Training programmes	40.0	-	42.7	(2.7)
Total, category III	40.0	-	42.7	(2.7)
Gross requirements, categories I-III	7 456.5	1 010.4	7 026.0	430.5
IV. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-
V. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	7 456.5	1 010.4	7 026.0	430.5

^a Based on financing arrangements set out in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 53/236.

Annex II

Supplementary information on significant variances

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: \$4,220,100; expenditure: \$3,993,000; variance: \$227,100

1. The unutilized balance of \$227,100 was due mainly to an average vacancy rate of 18 per cent among the international staff and fewer trips undertaken on official travel. The vacancy rate was due to delays in recruitment of replacement staff.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: \$3,196,400; expenditure: \$2,990,300; variance: \$206,100

2. The unutilized balance of \$206,100 was due to lower actual requirements amounting to \$340,100 under premises/accommodations (\$65,800), transport operations (\$117,700), communications (\$24,300), other equipment (\$130,800) and freight (\$1,500) offset by additional requirements for miscellaneous services and supplies (\$134,000).

Transport operations

Apportionment: \$602,700; expenditure: \$485,000; variance: \$117,700

3. The unutilized balance under this heading was due primarily to a change in the equipment purchased and at lower actual costs as well as the fact that use of amounts budgeted for periodic testing of generators was pre-empted by the transfer of those units to newly established missions. In addition, the actual cost for vehicle insurance was lower than anticipated. The balances for these items were partially offset by the purchase of special wheel balancing equipment, under workshop equipment, which was an immediate operational requirement.

Other equipment

Apportionment: \$665,800; expenditure: \$535,000; variance: \$130,800

4. The unutilized balance under this heading resulted primarily from changes in requirements for electronic data processing and miscellaneous equipment, as well as lower actual requirements for spare parts, repairs and maintenance due to write-off of unserviceable equipment. Some equipment budgeted to improve workshop facilities were not purchased, as an investigation of the market showed it would be more cost-effective to continue the use of outside contractors for some repairs.

Supplies and services

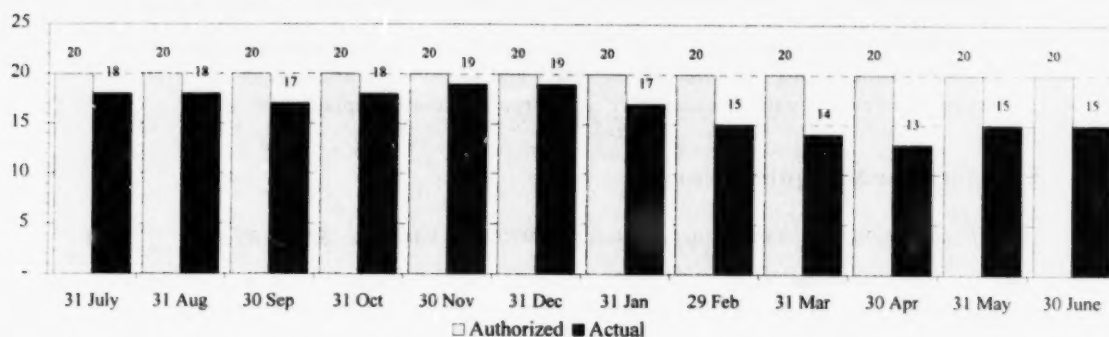
Apportionment: \$657,200; expenditure: \$791,200; variance: (\$134,000)

5. The additional requirements under this heading were due primarily to loss on exchange and the purchase of protective clothing and equipment as well as bar code labels. These costs were partially offset by an unutilized balance under contractual services for the maintenance of audio/video equipment.

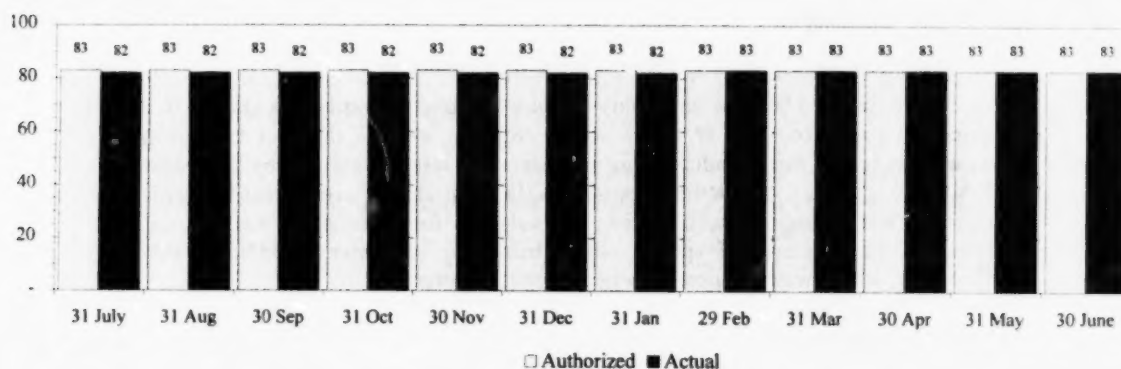
Annex III

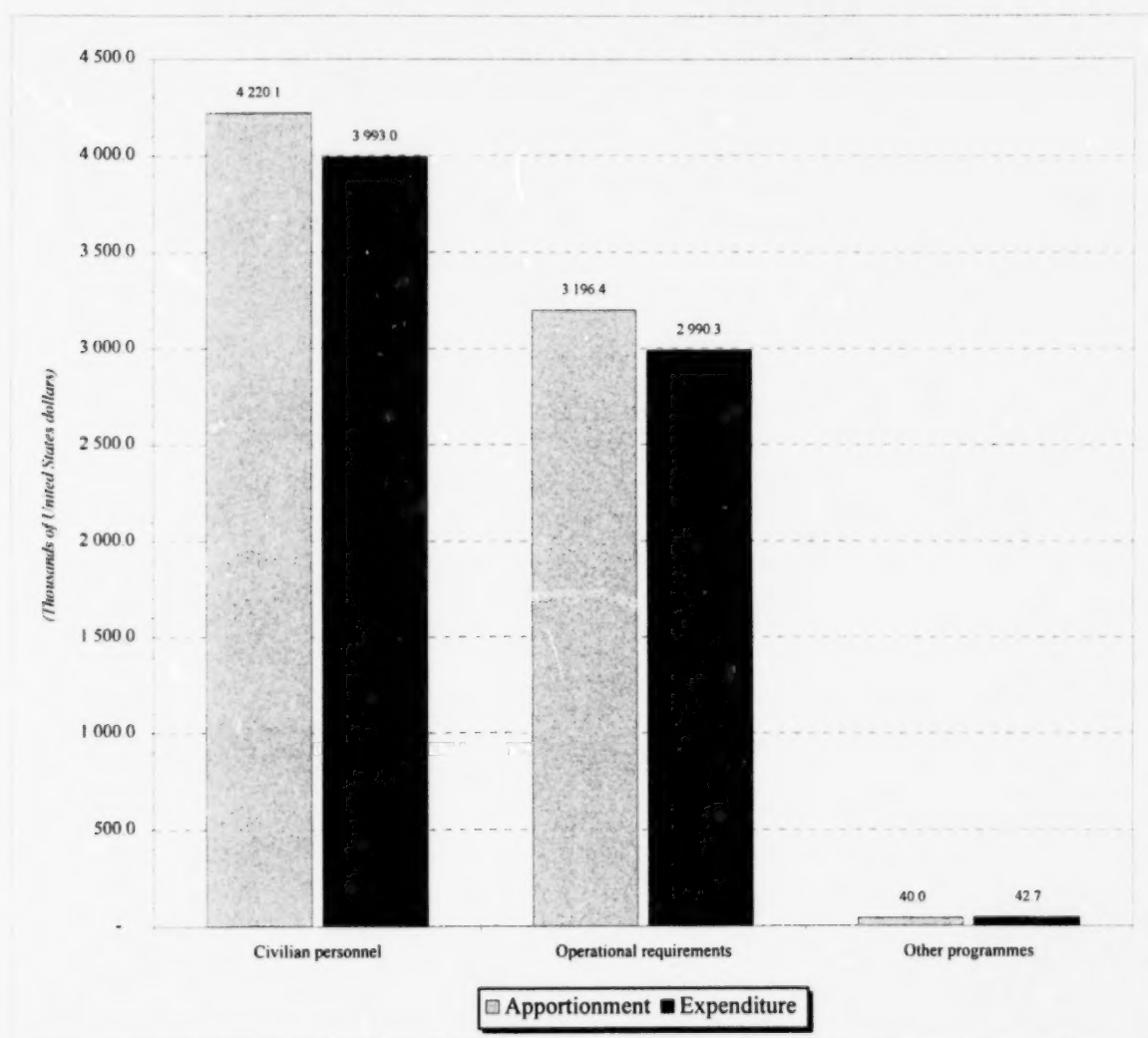
Planned and actual deployment of personnel for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

1. International staff



2. Local staff



Annex IV**Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000**

**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
22 December 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 64
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

**Letter dated 21 December 2000 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

I am writing to Your Excellency in order to shed fresh light on an issue which is of utmost importance to my country, as well as to the Turkish Cypriot people. I earnestly hope that after examining the following, from both the historical and the legal points of view, Your Excellency will come to the same conclusions as we have.

On 4 March 1964, the Security Council adopted resolution 186 (1964) which, in paragraph 4, recommended the creation, "*with the consent of the Government of Cyprus*", of a United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus. Since the adoption of that resolution, the Greek Cypriot administration has been portraying itself as the sole owner of the title of "*Government of Cyprus*" and conducting day-to-day business in international forums as if it represents the Island and its peoples as a whole. Both historically and legally speaking, this is a baseless claim.

When the partnership "Republic of Cyprus" was created in 1960, all five parties, namely the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, the Turkish Cypriots, and the Greek Cypriots, had formulated a Constitution which embodied an agreed politically equal partnership between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots. The President of the Republic was a Greek Cypriot, while the post of Vice-President was filled by a Turkish Cypriot. The legislative authority was vested in a House of Representatives, where both Turkish and Greek Cypriots were represented. Similarly, the Government was also composed of both Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot ministers.

Therefore, when the Security Council adopted resolution 186 (1964) it was only natural to assume that — *although the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President, legislators and ministers were forcibly ousted by the Greek Cypriots from the organs of the state* — the "consent of the Government of Cyprus" would mean the consent of a government that was established and functioning in accordance with the 1960 Treaties and the agreed Constitution stemming from those Treaties.

In fact, the Turkish Cypriots, the Government of Turkey and another guarantor power of the 1960 state of affairs on the Island, namely the United Kingdom, did



register this understanding with the United Nations, at the time when the said resolution was adopted. Allow me to briefly recall some of these important cornerstones:

1. The views and the reservation of my Government on this issue were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, and of the then Secretary-General U Thant, both orally and in writing, on many occasions during the period before and after the adoption of resolution 186 (1964). All relevant documents can be found in the United Nations archives on this point. It is sufficient to quote the following from the letter of the then Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin, addressed to the Secretary-General, which was circulated as an attachment to the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (document S/5593 of 12 March 1964):

"... If the task envisaged as a result of the Security Council's resolution is to succeed, the meaning of the term 'Cyprus Government' as mentioned in the resolution should be made unquestionably clear. All parties concerned should be made unequivocally aware of the fact that this term only means a government which according to the Cyprus Constitution acts and takes decisions with the concurrence of the Turkish Vice-President and its Turkish members. This sine qua non condition should be brought at the outset to the knowledge of whoever would have to deal with the Cyprus problem in any capacity ..."

2. The Government of the United Kingdom, in replying to the Turkish Foreign Ministry's relevant note verbale on 13 March 1964, stated that **"with regard to the definition of the expression 'Cyprus Government' in the Security Council resolution, Her Majesty's Government are in agreement with the Turkish Government, and have indeed drawn the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to this point in an aide-mémoire which was laid with (him) on 4 March [1964] by the United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations Sir Patrick Dean."** According to the information available to us, the United Kingdom delegate specifically made the point that the term "Cyprus Government" could only mean a government which, according to the Cyprus Constitution, acts and takes decisions with the concurrence of the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President and its Turkish Cypriot members. The above-mentioned aide mémoire also recalled the fact that the British peacekeeping force on the Island, which preceded UNFICYP, **"was properly established with the agreement of both the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of Cyprus."** The aide-mémoire also addressed the issue of the appointment of a mediator and went on to say that **"Her Majesty's Government's view is that until such time as the Constitution of Cyprus and the Agreements are amended through negotiation and with the consent of all the parties, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, the Guarantor Powers and the United Nations as a whole have no alternative but to conduct their activities in accordance with the Constitution and with the Agreements."**

3. On 7 March 1964, the Vice-President of the partnership Republic of Cyprus, Dr. Fazıl Küçük, sent a telegram (document S/5583 of 9 March 1964) to the President of the Security Council in which he stated, inter alia, the following:

"... it is imperative that in implementing paragraphs 4 and 7 of resolution 186 (1964), both President and Vice-President are consulted and their consent obtained. Otherwise, as Greek elements of Government are

determined to disregard Turkish rights and deprive Vice-President of any say in such vital matters, any consultation solely with and obtaining consent only of Greek elements would not, in substance and under Cyprus Constitution, be consultation with or obtaining consent of Cyprus Government as envisaged under the resolution. Relevant to point out that when three guarantying powers decided to offer their good offices to Cyprus, offer was made to President and Vice-President. Government of Cyprus had accepted was joint truce force established and started Only after both operation."

In early 1964, the Greek Cypriots, who had already launched a wide-scale systematic armed attack on Turkish Cypriots in December 1963, managed to take complete de facto control of the then Cyprus Government, declaring unilaterally that the 1960 Constitution was no longer valid. As confirmed in the Secretary-General's report of 12 December 1964 (S/6102, paras. 175, 176, 180, 197, 238), the writ of the Greek Cypriot-usrurped Government did not run, however, over the Turkish Cypriot people who defended their vested rights in Turkish enclaves as an equal co-founder partner of the 1960 Republic. The 1960 Constitution, by article 182, expressly provided that its basic articles could not be amended, whether by way of variation, addition or repeal, without the clear consent of the other co-founder of the partnership Republic. In this case the Turkish Cypriots, as well as of the Guarantor Powers. Yet the Greek Cypriots not only unilaterally amended the Constitution, depriving the Turkish Cypriots of their legitimate rights, but also demanded the express and advance agreement of the Turkish Cypriots for these amendments as a condition for their possible return to the organs of the state. Anticipating that this illegal move would not be accepted by the Turkish Cypriots, the Greek Cypriots went ahead with their premeditated plan and soon filled with their kinsmen all the positions having been vacated — against their will — by the Turkish Cypriots.

As one of my earlier predecessors, Ambassador Orhan Eralp, wrote to the then Secretary-General of the United Nations in his letter of 15 April 1964, "If one of the two communities takes it upon itself to set aside the Constitution, drive out the other community from all organs of government, usurp the power to govern and turn upon the other community in mortal attack, the term 'Government of Cyprus' loses its meaning. That is in fact what has happened and is happening in Cyprus."

It will be seen from what has been stated above that, in accordance with resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, legitimacy under the 1960 state of affairs then established could only ensue in accordance with the 1960 settlement in force at the time of that resolution.

The Greek Cypriots, by ousting their co-partners and co-founders of the Cyprus Republic from all state machinery; by illegally amending the Constitution without any say of the Turkish Cypriots; and finally by declaring the 1960 Constitution "dead and buried", have set up a wholly Greek Cypriot entity, which naturally represents solely the Greek Cypriots who now live in the southern part of the Island.

Therefore, and in the light of the above, legally, morally and historically no one should treat the Greek Cypriot administration as the legitimate "Government of Cyprus", let alone the Government of the Turkish Cypriot

people. The current Greek Cypriot state in the south of the Island cannot and should not be the sole successor of the 1960 partnership Republic of Cyprus.

The treatment of the Greek Cypriot administration as the legitimate "Government of Cyprus" has given the Greek Cypriot party not only political, economic and other advantages at the expense of the Turkish Cypriot people, but it also empowered Greek Cypriots to continue with the inhuman embargoes over Turkish Cypriots, even treating them as "an insurgent minority in Greek Cyprus". This has amounted to the deprivation of the Turkish Cypriot people of the exercise of their equal rights while blocking the realization of a balanced outcome based on the equal status of the two parties in the three decades of negotiations.

I have written in some length. But historical realities, intentionally or unintentionally, are often forgotten or overlooked. With this letter I have presented to you some of the irrefutable facts related to the Cyprus question. These facts lie at the very heart of the Cyprus question and should guide the thinking and actions of all those who have an interest in the resolution of this question.

I would greatly appreciate it if Your Excellency would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ümit Pamir
Ambassador
Permanent Representative